

Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

[No. 529.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,

Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds and bls.

White and brown soap in boxes.

Chocolate in boxes.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Raffins in kegs and boxes.

Queens Ware in crates, handfomely

sorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,

Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,

Trim Linens, and Oznaburghs,

Sail duck of different qualities,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Cambric and Cotton shawls,

India Mullin and Table Cloths,

Coloured threads and sewing silks,

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue-Master.

August 24.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Rum in barrels,

Gin in ditto,

Molasses in hogheads,

French Brandy in bls.

Sugar in barrels,

Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,

Window Glass in ditto,

Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon Skin, and

Souchong Teas in chests,

Glass Ware in lots,

Raffins in boxes,

1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Dimities, Mullins, Cotton Hosi,

White Jeans, Muffin Shawls, & Hand-

kerchiefs,

Striped and chequered Jaconet Mullins,

Brown Flannels, Linen and Cotton

Checks and Stripes, white and printed

India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,

A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a

number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,

Auctioneer.

August 25.

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, a-

bout 15 years of age. She has got about

13 years to serve, and has been accustomed

to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

The subscriber returns his sin-

cere thanks to the public for past favors

and respectfully solicits a continuance,

He has now on hand, and offers for sale

at his store in Prince-Street,

Holland gin, French brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,

Green Coffee, Teas,

Loaf and brown sugars,

Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,

Soft shelled almonds,

Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,

Tamarinds, fresh salad oil,

Excellent New York cheese,

And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smith-

field.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 19.

For Falmouth and a Market.



The 1st sailing Phila-

delphia built ship

UNITED STATES

S. J. FENCE, master;

Will sail about ten days,

for freight of a few tons

or passage, having elegant accommodati-

ons.—Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

August 25.

FOR LISBON.

THE SHIP

MARIA,

SAMUEL JACKSON, Master,

will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on im-

mediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York,

or Boston,

Freight wanted for the ship

ROMEO,

ALPHALE LORING, Mas-

ter.—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to

drawback,

Russia and Ravens Duck, 1/2 per bale or

2nd India Cotton, 1/2 piece,

Few boxes men's fine Hats,

Men's neat Calf skin,

Women's and Misses' black

and colored Morocco, } Shoes,

Fancy Kid,

Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,

Fontaine do. in casks,

Green Coffee in bags,

Sugar in hhds. and bls. Leaf do.

Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,

Plaster Paris,

Cheese, Onions, &c.

August 17.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for re-

ady money, on SATURDAY the 28th

day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax

county and adjoining the lands of Wm.

DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this

land is of good quality, and produces good

corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of

a deed of trust from Edward Adams and

Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt

due from the said Edward Adams to Wil-

liam Deneale, amounting to £70, with

interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.

July 23.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via

Baltimore, and Union, caps. Woodhouse,

from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS

for the season, which are now opening and

will be sold low by the package or piece,

and he is in daily expectation of receiving

further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,

China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,

Almonds by the Frail,

Jar Raffins,

Spanish Segars,

Mountain Wine by the qt. cask,

With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which

he will dispose of at prime cost, as he with-

es to sell off his present stock, it will be

an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31.

GLEBE LANDS

For Sale,

In consequence of a power

vested in the overseers of the poor, for

selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the

overseers of the Poor for the county of

Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d

of September next, on the premises, on a

credit of twelve months, to the highest

bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging

to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th

of said month they will sell on the same

terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the

parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in

lots or altogether, as may best suit the

purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of Sep-

tember the overseers of the poor for the

said county will meet at the Poor House,

at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contract-

ing with some suitable person to take

charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16.

First Notice.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, a

Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy,

founded upon the Act of Congress of the

United States, passed on the 4th day of

April, 1800, entitled "An Act to estab-

lish an uniform System of Bankruptcy

throughout the United States" has been

awarded and issued against John B. Arm-

stead of the county of Loudoun, merchant;

and he being declared a Bankrupt, is

hereby required to surrender himself to the

Commissioners in the said Commission nam-

ed, or a major part of them, on the last

Wednesday in September next, and on

the first and second Wednesdays in Octo-

ber following, at the house of Mr. Lacy,

in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun

County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and

make a full discovery and disclosure of his

estate and effects, when and where his

creditors are to come prepared to prove

their debts; at the second sitting to chose

assignees, and at the last sitting, the said

Bankrupt is desired to finish his examina-

tion, and his creditors are to assent to,

or dissent from the allowance of his cer-

tificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bank-

rupt, or that have any of his effects, are

not to pay or deliver the same, but to

whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR FOWELL,

Secretary to the Commission.

Middleburg, August 14. (24) d28

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 28

feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high

in the clear, with hiped roof, sufficiently

strong for a warehouse or barn; will be

fold cheap; also various other Frames, 2

story, 1 1/2 story, and one story; also, a

quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK,

from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long,

and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles,

Lime, Hair in tierces or smaller quantity,

and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES

to rent, one of them situate in King-street,

near Mr. Richters, the other on the

wharf near Messrs. Ricketts and New-

ton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON,

August 20.

Received from Norfolk this morn-

ing.

2,000 lbs. of SMITHFIELD

SALTPETRED BACON,

Among which are 1,000 of

NICE HAMS,

And a few dozen of the best

PINE APPLES

Ever offered in this market, and for sale

at my store in Prince-Street.

ABEL WILLIS.

August 21.

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS

Of excellent

3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price

and liberal credit.—Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

August 24.

H. ROSE

Has recommended the practice

of Physic in the town of Alex-

andria, and promises himself to

be able to bestow an undivided

attention to that pursuit.

August 24.

LISBON SALT.

A small cargo now landing

at Kirk's wharf and to be sold cheap in

parcels of 100 bushels.

The brig Enterprize of 1500 barrels

burthen, may be had on freight for Cadiz,

Lisbon or the West-Indies.—enquire of

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

8th mo. 23.

The friends of Messrs. THO-

MAS MIDDLETON & Co. of Lon-

dons, are informed that a few Hogheads

of Tobacco will be taken on freight in

the ship United States, now loading for

Falmouth and a Market, and the usual

advance made thereon, if immediate ap-

plication is made to

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

A PROTEST.

Of the H. J. Judge BASSETT against the late act of Congress which goes to prostrate at the feet of faction, the Judicial Department of our government, and through that Charter of our Liberty and Independence, the Federal Constitution.

THE publication of two acts of the Legislature of the United States, of the 13th of March, and twenty-ninth of April, 1802, coming under the inspection of the judges of the United States for the Circuit Courts, constituted by the Law of the 13th of February, 1801, they could not but perceive, that those acts were designed, and framed to abolish their respective offices, and to vest the same Judicial powers, in Courts of the like description, to be composed of other judges.

Placed, by this measure of the Legislative body, in circumstances equally novel and important, evident motives of high and solemn duty, as the Subscriber conceived, required that he should not only deliberate upon his own situation, but upon that of others; and for himself judicially decide upon a great question, which necessarily presented itself for his most deep and respectful consideration.

After the most animated discussion in the Legislature, a majority adopted the opinion, "that judicial offices, under the constitution of the U. States, might be abolished, at the pleasure of Congress."—And that branch of the Government, by the acts in question, pursuant to such opinion, has essayed to abolish the offices, and compensations of the Judges created under the Law of the 13th of February 1801.

It must be conceived, that we could not remain indifferent spectators of the debates connected with this fundamental question, in the Legislative body. As private citizens we had our concern in the result: Our rights of office too, and the very serious injuries which would fall upon many of us, and of our families, from the contemplated measure, naturally excited anxious solicitude.

It was impossible, also, not to feel deeply affected by many of the avowed motives for our removal, and the destruction of our offices; motives which attached to private character and upon judicial rectitude, imputations of the darkest hue.

Those discussions, besides, were rendered peculiarly distressing, by the privation of every means, either of defending our public rights of office, or dearer claim to private reputation.

Yet, if the final passage of those acts had only spent its influence on us, it only our offices and compensations had been annihilated, however flagrant the violation of an explicit contract might have appeared, whatever of private distress, from reputation impeached, and subsistence withdrawn might have resulted, I solemnly declare, that affecting myself alone, I would have submitted to the stroke. Private sacrifices I have a right to make, and the consolation would have been sufficient, if by satisfying the demands of party, they would have tended to bound its progress, or allay its destroying spirit.

But the Judges of the Circuit Courts were not, in my mind, at liberty to view this subject, merely in its personal bearings and consequences.

If their "offices" were not abolished by those acts, but still existed, under the superior title and protection of the constitution, that great and irrevocable law of the people, I considered it an official and sacred duty, for the judges, constituting those courts, and sworn to support the constitution of the United States, to prevent, by all reasonable means, the execution of Legislative measures, which in their opinions, avowedly, and without the least disguise, aimed to overthrow the "tenure of judicial office," established by the PEOPLE, in those fundamental articles of government which they had imposed upon their public agents.

Placed in this situation, and compelled from the nature of it, either by silent acquiescence, thus far to sanction those congressional acts, or by a public, but temperate opinion and Protest against their validity, to discharge the highest obligations to my country, and conscience, I could find, between such alternatives, no room to deliberate.

Whatever course others might take, the path of duty, to my mind, was plain. As an INDEPENDENT JUDGE, & while I could yet claim that honorable title, without contending against superior authority, it directed me to pronounce my sentiments upon the great question "whether

ther Congress might lawfully deprive me of it?"

The question is, indeed, simple in its terms, but all important in the solution. Are the offices of the judges, composing the circuit courts, created by the act of the 13th of February, ABOLISHED by the late acts of the 8th of March and 29th April, 1802? or do those "OFFICES" exist in full force, under the constitution of the U. States?

Recurring both to the positive letter & clear spirit of the constitution of the United States, my mind never doubted. Yet, on a subject so interesting to the present, and so big with consequences to future generations, it became me to review the grounds of my own conviction and to examine the evidences opposed to it.

This has been done; and after the most careful deliberation, and most anxious solicitude to arrive at TRUTH—I am bound to DECLARE, that in my solemn judgment, those acts of the 8th of March and 29th of April, 1802, have not abolished the offices of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, created and perfected under the act of February, 1801; but that they do exist in full force as at first, protected against Legislative destruction, by the constitution of the United States.

And, in my judicial character, and under the highest obligation of supporting that constitution, I am constrained to pronounce those acts, because of their design and intent to abolish the said offices, and to transfer them to other judges, so far null and void.

It would exceed the necessary limits of this DECLARATION, to enumerate the various reasons which concur in support of the foregoing opinion.

The subject has been recently exhausted it is not to be expected, from human powers, to add to the number or force of the proofs, which wisdom and eloquence have arrayed, on the side the Constitutional position, that the judges of the United States cannot be deprived of their offices by the Legislative body; or in any other way than on impeachment before the Senate, and conviction there of MISBEHAVIOUR in office.

I shall, as briefly as possible, state the grounds of my judgment, with such illustrations, and recurrence to objections, as may serve to obviate difficulties.

And here it is important for me to remark, that my opinion, however fortified by considerations of sound policy and general good consequence flows not from those extraneous sources: I rest it upon the words and expressions of the people contained in the constitution, as it came from their hands; and upon the plain, natural and accepted meaning of those words and expressions.

The Constitution of the United States, by three several articles, each following the other has formed three distinct powers of government:—the Legislative power, the Executive power, and the Judicial power. Each of these governing powers, derives its title to existence and duration, by the same words of grant, or conveyance from the people. By the first article it is enacted, "That all Legislative power herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the U. States to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Having thus established the Legislative power it proceeds to direct how the Congress, who is to exercise it, shall be brought into, and continued in existence.

For this end elections are to be made in the several States. The people are to choose the Representatives and the Legislature to appoint the Senators. Then follow the clauses fixing the duration of the Congressional office, determining that the Representatives shall be chosen for two years and the Senators for six years.

By the second article it is enacted, "that the Executive Power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America:—and fixes the duration of his appointment, by declaring, that he "shall hold his office the term of four years."—The manner of choosing him is then prescribed, and this is to be done by electors appointed in the several States.

By the third article it is enacted that "the Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Having thus vested the Judicial power in national courts, or courts of the United States, just as a Legislative power was vested in Congress, and the executive

power in a President the article proceeds to fix the duration of the offices of those who were to exercise the Judicial power: and for that purpose declares, "that the Judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall HOLD THEIR OFFICES, during good behaviour."

From the *structure* then, of the constitution, and by indeed, a natural order, each department is to be distinct. The manner of bringing those departments into operation is thus pointed out:—and when the persons are selected, either by elections, or under laws, to fulfil those three distinct powers of government, the constitution fixes, by positive grant and limitation, the duration of their respective offices.

It was not left to the people of the several states, or to their legislatures, how long a Representative or Senator in Congress should serve them after chosen; nor to the United States how long their President and Vice President should serve them; nor to the Congress, how long the judges, appointed under its laws should hold their commissions, and enjoy the powers and salaries annexed to them.

The people of the several states are allowed a free choice of representatives; to the legislature is given a free choice of Senators; to the United States a free choice of President and Vice President; to Congress full time and free power to ordain and establish, from time to time, such courts as they shall see fit; and the President and its Senate free discretion in the selection of judges. But as far as respected the duration of those several offices, when once conferred or vested, no power to revoke, diminish, extend or abolish, is granted to the people of the several states, or to the state legislatures, or to the Congress of the United States.—THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES did themselves, in the original charter of government, expressly and positively determine, when chosen, a representative should hold his appointment for two years: that a senator should hold his appointment for six years: that the president and vice president should hold their offices for four years: and that the judges should hold their offices DURING GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

In regard to all the other offices or appointments, which are spoken of in the constitution, or contemplated as necessary to execute the public measures, the duration of them is not fixed by the People, but left to the discretion of the Government.

The reason and necessity of this distribution of power and duration of office are obvious.

The three great powers of government were essentially to its existence.

There could be no freedom at all without them. It became necessary for the People therefore, in order to secure their liberties so to construct each of those departments, as that one might not be subjected to the will and pleasure of the other; or what is the same thing, that the officers composing one department should not be exposed to dismissal, or dependence on the other.

That would defeat all the benefits of divided power. It would have enabled one branch to swallow up the other, and consolidate government. There could then be no constitution but the uncontrolled & capricious will of the victorious department.

This great evil which has poisoned and finally destroyed all the forms of free government in the world, was thought to be effectually curbed by the provisions of the constitution, whereby each branch is made independent of the other, by having granted to its officers, under that instrument, a fixed and unalterable term of office; or a right to exercise their appropriate and vested powers.

This was the best security which could be devised, to preserve free, distinct and permanent, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers; the separation and independence of which, have been agreed by all writers, as essential to preservation of civil liberty.

But I shall not enter the field of political reasons and consequences. They are indeed at hand, & leave no doubt of the wisdom and foresight of the People and States, who adopted the present form of Government.

I am considering a matter of fact, and not choosing between theoretical opinions. The question is, not what might or ought to have been done, but what IS DONE? If the CONSTITUTION does, in fact, contain an explicit declaration, that the JUDGES, when chosen under it, and whether Supreme or Inferior, "shall hold their offices during good behaviour," then

no authority to alter the tenure or abolish the office exists. The people only, resorting to amendments in the way which they have prescribed, can change the form of government.

The Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial departments are the creatures of the constitution. They must be satisfied with what is granted to them, and refrain from every encroachment on the Independence, and rightful limits of power and office, holden by each, under that sovereign Law of the people.

Whatever is granted, to each department, may be exercised, even to abuse. Whatever is denied must be abstained from, though ever so desirable. Whatever is regulated and fixed, by the Constitution must bind, though never so grievous. It is possible, nay probable, that some defects, on experience, will be found attached to the national government. Those however great and obvious, must be borne, until the People and States shall see fit by amendments to redress them.

If the Executive or Legislative Department, or both, shall assume this power under pretexts ever so plausible, or popular, nay, though every man in the United States could wish for their right to do it, in the particular case, it is plain we shall have no Constitution but what every successive Congress shall see fit to make.

The authorities then, constituted by and under the Federal Government, must look to, and be bound by its provisions. They are not to speculate about their wisdom, or attempt to supply their defects; but ought faithfully and virtuously to adhere to the WILL of the PEOPLE, as they find it expressed in the great national charter.

Taking the Constitution for our guide, what real doubt can be raised on the question under consideration? The words are "Article III. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as Congress may from time to time ordain & establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall HOLD THEIR OFFICES DURING GOOD BEHAVIOUR: and shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

What terms could have been devised, in the English language, more decisive? It is not said, they shall hold their office against the will of the President; or against the power of Congress; but simply and universally, that they shall hold their offices during good behaviour.

The Legislature, then, can annex no new conditions and say; "you shall hold your offices until we repeal the law creating them; or, until we abolish them; or, until we create new courts, and invest with your power, other judges, who may suit us better; or until there shall appear to us no further necessity for your courts; or, you shall hold so long as we think it economical to pay your salaries. No power is given to Congress of terminating judicial offices at all.

It was easy to foresee, that if power had been given to the Legislative Body, to dismiss the judges on such like grounds, that the JUDICIAL POWER would be no longer independent; but the judges whose province it is to determine, according to the law and the constitution, would thereby become the dependents of men in power and often the mere instruments of vengeance in the hands of political majorities. The framers, therefore, of the constitution, knowing the invaluable benefit of judges, who are dependent for their offices and salaries, on good behaviour only; have invested them with offices on that single condition; and have appointed a fixed and independent court, the Senate which only can remove judges on proof, that they have demeaned themselves in office and so broken the condition on which they hold it.

As before observed, the offices of President and Vice President are held under similar words.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, August 16.

Arrived, brig Telemachus, Gooding, Bilbao, 46 days.

August 18.

Arrived, brig Orion, capt. Bradford, from Russia; failed in co. with schr. Triton Higgins, of Boston, bound for St. Michaels; parted co. June 11, also with the brig Enterprize, Woodbury, for Lisbon. July 28, spoke the schr. Mary Ann, Keith, 14 days from Penobscot, for Liverpool. Left at Cronstadt, May 28.

Rising Star, Dallas, failed 15th. America, for New Grafton, to fail 15th. Enterprize, fail 10th. 20th June.

Same day, days from, old, Wild weeks, Monw, ment, J, demmed, Capt. Klay, more, Dia, ved, Rom, from Franc, do, not all, Capt. Lam, Minerva, day: Ham, sale: Grey, ber of flour, wife several, leans with, Several, carried in, smuggling, Aug. 16, Adamson, 2.

NEWB

Arrived, borg, Left, Providence, Collins, of d, (ship to be, derwriters), June 11, June 13, ei, passed the, life of Franc, brig Echo, Philadelphia, of Portsmouth, va, of Salem, lat. 46, long, days from W, sex, Pearson, June.

NEW

Arrived in, den, 18 days, Paramaribo, Thomas for, Spoke, 5 days, days from, Flour 8, pork, English bri, Martinique, 27 10, long, days from Phil, Brig Brutus, Cadiz. Spok, long. 68, the, days from N, en: 17th, lat, Matthews, 20, Martinique.

PHILADI

Arrived ye, Tom, Turner, from thence t, the following, port:— Ship John & port to port; I, Prudence, Aru, Fame, Lewis o, Letters by t, third of July fu, counts of the, a prospect of the, A letter from, ly says, "we, freely conclusion, between this, circumstance has, our markets, an, on them in the,

Arrived, Shi, pool; Brig An, Captain Brow, from the Isle of, the ship Hannah, for Boston; Ea, indence, R. I. b, 11 in Ballast no, Left there, th, ted for New Yo, General Lincoln, days; Punt, K, Kennebeck, in, Mrs. y, Marble, Rhode

tenure or aban-
ple only, resort
way which they
ange the form of
Executive, and
the creature of
may be satisfied
them, and restrain
on the Independ-
ts of power and
er that sovereigns

to each depart-
even to abuse.—
e obtained from
Whatever is
the Constitution
so grievous. It
that some de-
l be found at
erment. Those
mult be borne,
shall see fit by
em.

Executive Depart-
me this power
ible, or popular,
in the United
right to do it,
plain we shall
what every fac-
it to make.

stituted by and
ment, must look
provisions. They
their wisdom,
ir defects; but
monly to adven-
e, as they find
national char-

o for our guide,
uled on the ques-
? The words
udicial power of
be vested in one
b inferior courts,
time to time we
e Judges both of
or Courts, shall
ICES DUR-
VIOUR: and
ive a compensa-
which shall not
continuation in

been devised,
more decisive?
hold their office
ident; or against
but simply and
ill hold their of-

can annex no
; "you shall
repeat the law
we abolish them;
courts, and invest
Judges, who may
here shall appear
for your courts;
as we think it
salaries. No
of terminating

that if power
legislative Body,
such like grounds,
ER would be no
the judges whole
ine, according to
ion, would there-
of men in power
ments of ven-
political majorities
of the constitution,
benefit of judges,
their offices and fa-
only; have in-
on that single con-
ted a fixed and in-
which only can
that they have mis-
fice and so broken
they hold it.
he offices of Pres-
are held under

and.)

August 16.

achus, Gooding,

8.

capt. Bradford,

o, with febr. Tri-

one 11, also with

Rising States, Backford, of Salem; Pal-
las, Dillard, do Catharine, Gould, do. to
fail 15th June; Favorite, Henderson, do.
America, Stone, of Newburyport, to fail
for New-Port 20th June; Heart of Oak,
Grafton, Boston; Friendship, Avery, do.
to fail 15th June; Fame, Bullock, Pro-
vidence; Plymouth, Bradshaw, Salem;
Enterprise, Hammond, Marblehead, to
fail 10th June; Hannah, Andrews, do.
20th June; Hazard, Hart, Boston.

Same day, ship Rambler, Moreland, 18
days from the Havanna. Left there Her-
ald, Wildrage, Portland, to fail in 6
weeks; Ocean, just arrived; Exchange,
Munwarren, Boston; detained by govern-
ment: Jane, Nowell, Newburyport, con-
demned as not fit for sea; brig ———,
Capt. King, Charleston; Eagle, Balti-
more; Diana, Wilton, Boston, just arri-
ved; Romulus, Bishop, do. just arrived
from France; Thomas, Russell, Gorham,
do. not allowed to enter; brig ———,
Capt. Lambert, do. standing off and on;
Minerva, Shaw, R. I. to fail the next
day; Harmony, Terry, Charleston, for
sale; Greyhound, Pratt, do. do. A num-
ber of flour and lumber, turned off; like-
wise several Spanish ships from New-Or-
leans with flour.

Several vessels supposed to be American,
carried in by the guarda costas, caught
smuggling flour, &c. The Rambler, spoke
Aug. 16, off the shoal of Nantucket, capt.
Adamson, 20 days from Trinidad.

NEWBURYPORT, August 17.

Arrived, ship Orlando, Titecomb, Ham-
burg. Left brig Superior, Matherfon, of
Providence, for New-York; ship Fame,
Collins, of do. Zenobia, Howard, of do.
(ship to be sold for the benefit of the un-
derwriters); an American ship arrived
June 11, from Certe, up the freights.
June 13, eight miles above Cuxhaven,
passed the ship Charlotte of Boston, from
Ile of France. At Cuxhaven, June 13,
brig Echo, McLellan, of Boston, from
Philadelphia; ship Commerce, Wiggins,
of Portsmouth, from Boston; ship Min-
erva, of Salem, from do. Spoke July 23,
lat. 46, long. 43, brig ———, Clough, 14
days from Wiscasset for Leith. Ship Ef-
sex, Pearson, arrived at Amsterdam 1st of
June.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

Arrived the brig George Clinton, Hol-
den, 18 days from St. Thomas. The brig
Paramaribo, of this port, failed from St.
Thomas for St. Domingo, August 24.
Spoke, 3 days since, brig Lovely Let, 12
days from St. Croix for Philadelphia.
Flour 8, pork 15, beef 13 dollars a barrel.
English brig Ark, Hall, 23 days from
Martinique. Spoke, August 6, in lat.
27 10, long. 69; the ship Liberty, 15
days from Philadelphia for Port au Prince.
Brig Brutus, Taber, in 37 days from
Cadix. Spoke, August 15, in lat. 37 53,
long. 68, the brig Hannah, Abrahams, 6
days from New-York for Port Republic.
can: 17th, lat. 39, long. 71, brig Mary,
Matthews, 20 days from Kennebeck for
Martinique.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Arrived yesterday morning, the ship
Tom, Turner, from Liverpool. Sailed
from thence the 7th July, and left there
the following vessels belonging to this
port:—
Ship John & Alice, in 23 days, from
port to port; India, Hathaway, 30 do.
Prudence, Arundel; Franklin, Jamefon;
Fame, Lewis of Boston for Baltimore.
Letters by the Tom, as late as the
third of July furnish very favorable ac-
counts of the state of the markets, with
a prospect of their continuing to appreciate.
A letter from Liverpool of the 5th Ju-
ly says, "we have every assurance of the
speedy conclusion of a Commercial treaty
between this country and France. This
circumstance has had a sensible effect on
our markets, and will continue to operate
on them in the most favorable manner."

Arrived, Ship Tom, Turner, Liver-
pool; Brig Ann, Lord, Jamaica.
Captain Brown of the brig Sally, failed
from the Ile of May in company with
the ship Hannah, Hopkins, of N. York
for Boston; Eagle Wood, of and for Pro-
vidence, R. I. brig ———, Boston
in Ballast no fault to be had.
Left there, the ship Hiram, French of
and for New-York to fail in two days;
General Lincoln, Spalding, Norfolk, 5
days; Punt, Rooke, George Town,
Kennebeck in 15 days brig Union,
Miley, Marblehead, schooner ———,
Rhode Island.

The Tinas Chalkley, Atkins, failed
in co. Jul 6, lat. 49, long. 35 W. spoke
brig Dolin, Schuder, of Boston, 24
days from Richmond for Leith.

LONDON, June 29.

By the KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,
For Dissolving the present Parliament,
and declaring the Calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas I have thought fit, by and
with the advice of our Privy Council, to
Dissolve this present Parliament, which
now stands prorogued to Tuesday the Se-
venteenth day of August; we do for that
end, publish this Our Royal Proclamation;
and do hereby dissolve the said par-
liament accordingly, and the Lords Spirit-
ual and Temporal, and the Knights Ci-
tizens, and Burges, and the commissioners
for Shires and burghs, of the House of
Commons, are charged from their meet-
ing and attending on Tuesday the seven-
teenth day of August next. And we be-
ing desirous and resolved, as soon as may
be, to meet ourselves, and to have their
advice in Parliament, do hereby make
known to all our loving subjects our Roy-
al will and pleasure to call a new Parlia-
ment; and do hereby further declare, that,
with the advice of our Privy Council, We
have given order that our chancellor of
our United Kingdom called Great Brit-
tain, and our chancellor of Ireland do, re-
spectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith
issue out writs in due form, and according
to law, for calling new Parliament; and
we do hereby also by this our Royal
proclamation under our seal of our United
Kingdom, require the said writs to be
issued accordingly; our said chancellors
respectively for causing the Lords Spirit-
ual and temporal, and Commons, who are
to serve in our said parliament, to be duly
returned to and give their attendance in
our said parliament which writs are to
be returnable on Tuesday the thirtieth
day of August next.

Given at our court at Windsor, the
Twenty ninth day of June, One
Thousand eight hundred and two
in the Forty second year of our
reign.

GOD save the KING.

July 4.

The dissolution of the last parliament
and the general election have been so long
expected by the public that it is to be
feared every reflection we could make
will have been anticipated. We think it
however, to be our duty to awaken the
serious attention of the electors of every
description throughout the empire, to the
solemn duty they are called upon to dis-
charge. It is upon their choice that the
prosperity or decline of their country
is about to depend; and to them might
be ascribed, however remotely, yet as the
primary and original cause, the continu-
ance of the peace both foreign and domes-
tic or to the renovation of the war and
the discontents to which the King's Mini-
sters, by their fortitude and moderation,
have so happily put an end. It does not
seem probable that the result of the gen-
eral election should produce any great vari-
ation in the political character of the
Parliament, although many individuals in
the house will stand upon a more indepen-
dent ground, and the government feel
more strongly its own intrinsic weight
and importance. During the last eigh-
teen months, the course of public af-
fairs has been in such perfect union
with the wishes and opinion of the
people, that there can be no road to popu-
larity so certain or so short as persevering
in the same track. In the present state of
representation, however, although there is
no ground for apprehending any direct op-
position, it must be confessed that there is
some danger from confederation of borough
mongers, of monied men, and of powerful
families. There is nothing but the spirit
and virtue of the people which can be op-
posed to these abuses. During the short
time that Ministers have been in power,
they have done, both for the country and
the constitution, more than the most fan-
guine patriot could hope for. Abroad, by
the battle of Copenhagen, and the restora-
tion of the treaty of El. Arisch, they have
procured a salutary and honorable peace;
and they have at home repealed the sever-
est of the laws, and the most odious of the
taxes. If they should not in the ensuing
parliament command a great majority of
independent suffrages, it will be a vile blot
in the character of the electors, and stain
that of the nation with the greatest folly
and ingratitude.

MONDAY, July 5.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to
the 1st instant.

They contain little intelligence of mo-
ment with respect to the interior of the
Republic. An article inserted in the Clef
du Cabinet, communicates what it calls
the final arrangement of the indemnities
which Prussia is to receive for the loss of
its territory on the Rhine. The outline
of this settlement, transmitted to us by
our private Correspondent at Hamburgh,
appeared in the Traveller upwards of a
month ago, but the intelligence from Ger-
many is in general so vague, that no de-
pendence can be placed upon any from that
quarter but what is sanctioned by official
authority.

It appears, by letters from the Hague
of the 19th ult. that the troops destined
to take possession of the Cape were immedi-
ately to be embarked in the Texel.

The Batavian Government has ap-
propriated a large sum to the re-establish-
ment of the civil and military adminis-
trations of its colonies.

Accounts received at Amsterdam from
Surinam, mention the dreadful effect
caused there by a very heavy fall of rain.
All the product of that settlement, is near-
ly destroyed by the inundations.

A stone was extracted last week at
Manchester Infirmary, from a boy about
thirteen years of age. It was in two
parts, but held completely in contact by a
common pin, which, it is presumed, he had
formerly swallowed.

Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. is ap-
pointed British Ambassador to the Court
of St. Petersburg, and will set off on his
Embassy, the first week in August.

NORFOLK, August 21.

Arrived, the brig George, capt. Cox,
17 days from Antigua. Left at Antigua,
the brig Star, bound for New-York, to
fail in 14 days.

Ship Parkman, capt. Hufley, 82 days
from Morlaix, and 7 days from the Vinc-
yard.

June 18, in lat. 44 12, long. 27 43,
spoke the ship Sally, 27 days out from N.
York. June 29, in lat. 44 3, long. 51
21, spoke the ship Thomas, capt. Tubbs,
from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam.

July 1, in lat. 44 22, long. 51 46,
spoke the brig Joseph, from Rhode Island,
bound to Bremen.

Schooner Friends, capt. Reynolds, 90
days from Marseilles, and 62 days from
Gibraltar.

July 26, lat. 35, long. 60, spoke the
ship Robert, capt. Aylward, from Jamai-
ca, bound to London, out 28 days. Au-
gust 10, in lat. 39, long. 68, spoke the
schooner Hope, capt. Lombard, 8 days out
from this port, bound to Madeira, supplied
capt. R. with provisions.

The brig Regulator, capt. Williams, 17
days from Antigua, arrived off the fort
last evening. Left the British brig Ad-
venture, Chapman, to fail for this port in
2 days. Brig Delaware, Smith, of and
for Baltimore, to fail in 10 days. The
schooner Parke Farley, to fail in 3 days.

LEXINGTON, August 13.

Extract of a letter dated St. Vincennes,
July 27.

"On Monday week the Indians killed
two men in the settlement of Kahokia."

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

Arrivals in England, extracted from pa-
pers brought by capt. Turner, arrived
at Philadelphia.

At Liverpool. Samuel Elam, Noble,
New York; Bath, Thrasher, Massachu-
setts; General Hunter, Adamson, Alex-
andria; Rebecca, McNeil, N. Orleans;
Live Oak, Dyer, Massachusetts; War-
ren, Everitt, New York; New York,
Seaward, N. Orleans; Venus, Dashiell,
Maryland; India, Hathaway, Philadel-
phia; Betsey, Foster, Massachusetts; John
and Alice, Whitesides, Philadelphia; De-
light, Coffin, New-York; Mars, George-
New Orleans; Brutus, Bunce, do. Co-
lumbus, Fossdick, Savannah; Almy, Snow,
Virginia; Levant, Easterbrook, Massa-
chusetts; Liberty, Moore, New-York;
Setty, Allen, do. Hope, Dawson, Savan-
nah; President, Hilton, Massachusetts;
Elizabeth, Aikin, do.

At Gravesend. Duke of Bronti, Beale,
Massachusetts; Joseph, Humphrey, Geo-
gia; Octavia, ———, Virginia; Nor-
thern Liberties, Boggs, Charleston.

At Greenock. Thomas, Haay, Char-
leston; Mary, Jones, N. York; George,

Campbell, do. Fanny, Brain, do.

At Deal. Jupiter, Lane, New York.
At Bristol. Rufus, Holland, Savan-
nah.

At Dublin. Elizabeth, Parie, Vir-
ginia; Pheto, ———, Wiscasset.

At Falmouth. John Morgan, Chew,
New York; Elizabeth, Wilcocks, do.
Robert, Willing, Baltimore; Fortuna,
Angell, Virginia; Wm. Penn, Rofs, Phil-
adelphia; Norfolk, Colver, Wilming-
ton; Nancy, Hobbs, Baltimore; Helen,
Atkinson, Norfolk; Harriot, Mansfield,
N. York, had failed for Havre; Roba
and Betsey, Richardson, Norfolk; Dol-
phir, Thompson, Savannah, had failed for
Havre; Fanny, ———, New York, at
Ile of Wight; Ann, Cochran, ditto, at
Clyde.

LONDON, July 5.

Corn Inspector's Return from Uxbridge,
July 1.

Wheat, per load, from 15l. 10s. to 19l. 5s.
Barley, per Quarter, from 1l. 10s. to
1l. 14s.

Oats, per Quarter, from 1l. 2s. to 1l. 8s.
Beans, do. do. from 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s.
Pease, do. do. from 1l. 18s. to 2l. 2s.

Mark-lane, July 2.

The Trade since Monday has been ex-
ceeding dull for every sort of grain. We
do not perceive any material variation in
the price of Wheat or Flour. Oats and
Beans are heavy in sale without any altera-
tion in value; all other corn may be quot-
ed as on the 28th of June.

English Wheat, per Quarter, 46s. 54s.
63s. to 65s.

Foreign ditto, 60s. 66s.

Fine Dantzic Wheat, nominal.

Rye, 32s. 44s.

Barley, 20s. 26s. — (Malting) 30s. 33s.

Malt, 46s. 50s. 51s.

Oats, 16s. 19s. 21s.

Horse Beans, (New) 30s. 33s.

Tick Beans, (New) 26s. 29s.

Hog Pease, 28s. 32s.

Boilers, 34s. 38s. 39s.

Caraway Seed, 36s. to 46s. per cwt.

Coriander, 26s. to 29s. per cwt.

Canary, 74s. to 78s. per cwt.

Rape Seed, 34l. to 36l. per last.

Flour, 50s. 53s. per sack.

French Language.

A native of Switzerland per-
fectly well acquainted with the principles
of the French Language, and who speaks
it as properly as any Frenchman, having
been employed as a Tutor in that branch at
Princeton College, proposes to open an
Academy in this place, on the 1st of Octo-
ber next, if proper encouragement be given.
The method he will employ is new, and so
easy, that any of his students, (even chil-
dren) may in less than 3 months, be able to
ask, in French, for the necessities of life.

Any person wishing to learn the French
Language will leave their names at the of-
fice of the Alexandria Advertiser, where
the terms will be made known.

N. B. For the accommodation of per-
sons engaged during the day, an evening
school will be opened. There will be sepa-
rate hours for ladies and gentlemen. At-
tendance will be given to ladies at their
own houses, who find it inconvenient to at-
tend school.

August 26. d3t rawait

FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP

WILLIAM NEILMS,

about 5 years old, well
built, burthen 64 21.05
tons, Custom-house measure, and in good
order; she may be seen at Kenedy's wharf,
George-Town, for this week, after which
time, at Harper's wharf, Alexandria—
terms will be made known on application
to the owner or master on board.

August 26. d3t

Alexandria Theatre.

This PRESENT EVENING,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY of

DOUGLAS.

To which will be added, the Grand DRA-
MATIC ROMANCE OF

BLUE BEARD;

OR

Female Curiosity.

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and
the performance to begin at 7, precisely.
August 26.

Just come from the Press

Of Mr. Wm. Pechin, Baltimore, and now ready for sale, at R. & J. Gray's Book Store, and this office.

A NEW DRAMATIC WORK.

Of that species of composition usually denominated,

ALLEGORICAL MASQUE

Written in blank verse, and observing throughout, the laws of dramatic composition, which is contained in the Arabian Nights Entertainment, or in Spencer's Fairy Queen, viz. the idea of genius, and the spirits of inferior order.

This dramatic, allegorical, and political masque will evidently prove, on perusal, to be, as it were, a thin, transparent veil of allegory, thro' which the reader will very easily view the most important events in the rise, progress and termination of the late war between Britain and the United States of America.

It is printed on fine paper, with an excellent type, and consisting of five very long acts: in all, containing about 130 large octavo pages.

DRAMATIS PERSONE.

AMERICANA, Genius of America,
A great and powerful spirit, residing "since young creation's birth," on the utmost summit of the Alleghany mountain.

GALLIANA, Genius of France,
A mighty spirit presiding over the Gallic nation.

ELUTHERIA, Goddess of Liberty.
Formerly friend and intimate companion of Britannia, genius of Britain; but having been disgusted at witnessing a little tending toward tyranny, in the conduct of her friend Britannia, she (Elutheria) flies from Britain, and alighting on the top of the Alleghany mountain, throws herself for protection, into the arms of Americana. Need the reader be told that Americana immediately granted an asylum to this charming Goddess?—that she did, what she does, and that she will for ever protect her from all her foes?

THIRTEEN INFLUENCING GENII,
Residing in the Air, and presiding over the thirteen United States.

ETHURIUS,
Commander in chief of Americana and Galliana's united aerial legions.

FULMENIFER,
A long tried and faithful servant of Americana, who, after having been in France to solicit the assistance of Galliana, accompanied both her & Elutheria, in their aerial flight from Europe to America.

JELEMMO,
Chief of the virtuous spirits who attend upon Americana, and reside in her pavilion.

ARIANUS,
Another spirit of the same character, residing likewise in the pavilion of his queen. (Republica Regina)

TYPHON, *Genius of Tyranny*, & **FAUSTO**, *Genius of Pride*,
Pretended friends to Britannia, and to Virtue, but secretly her greatest foes. Powerful magicians—open and professed enemies to Americana and her divine friend Elutheria.

VESPERIA,
Chief of the female spirits who attend on the person of Americana.

HYBLA,
Chief of the mountain nymphs.

TINTORETTA,
Chief of the Hemmadyads, or wood nymphs.

OFFA,
Chief of the Gnomes, or mischievous spirits.

MUSIDORUS,
The only mortal who appears in the piece, an ancient hermit, long residing in the most unfrequented part of the Alleghany mountain, who, having been decoyed by the mischievous Gnome, Offa, up to the summit of the mountain, to that sacred spot inhabited by the Genius of America; she, in regard to the good mortal's many virtues, commands her servants to perform the Allegorical Masque, "more for his information than amusement," as the old man was totally ignorant of the wonderful revolution which happened in his native land, during his long seclusion from the world.

THIS WORK IS ENTITLED.

AMERICANA;

OR

A NEW TALE of the GENII,
And is most respectfully inscribed to Thomas Jefferson, who, had he never been President of the United States, the new Tale of the Genii, although written one and twenty years ago, would never in all probability, have been published by his most obedient servant,

JAMES TOBINE.

August 24. eob1

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store, in King Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,

Hyson,

Young Hyson, & TEAS,

Imperial,

Loaf Sugar in Hds. and Bbls.

Old Sherry Wine,

Port Wine,

Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each,

Chocolate,

Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware.

August 12. eo

NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Eliza C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramlay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorized to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN McIVER.

July 29. eobm

The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale

A TRACT OF LAND

within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 300 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated, nearly central between Alexandria and George Town, and within a mile and an half of the Potomac—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plans, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice; to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the whole or any part of it. Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eobm

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdon and William Stenberger in Shenandoah. This being a business, in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shown by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law require ten dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

JAMES S. SCOTT,
TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,

ACQUAINTS the citizens of Alexandria, that he will make a suit of clothes for Five Dollars cash, or for any person to whom he may be indebted. He has on hand some good Cloths, &c. with a very handsome assortment of Vest Shapes, Buttons, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms as above.

He also requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, particularly those whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, as they will not meet with longer indulgence than September.

He also acquaints those who are indebted to John & James S. Scott, that if their accounts are not closed before October court, suits will be instituted without delay.

August 12. eobw

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eobm

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes.

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Isaac McPherson to the scriber, will be exposed to sale upon themselves, on Monday the 20th day of September next, fair, if not, the next Friday:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Oquan, in the county of Prince William. One of the said parcels has a front of 20 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water-wheels, four pair sets of seven feet diameter each, with all machinery lately introduced into merch. mills, in complete order. This mill situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pair of stones and the machinery the mill the year through; upon this land is also erected a Brick Dwelling house, 36 feet by 24. Another of the 4 parcels of ground adjoining thereto has 20 feet front, and is of the same depth, on which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other two parcels.—5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale.

JAMIE KEITH.

July 28. eobf

To be Rented.

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upward of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the house commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax Street, June 1. eo

I have just received, and offer for sale by the piece or greater quantity,

2 Boxes Bandana Handkerchiefs,

1 Bale Beerpore Cassis, very fine,

2 Ditto Dedarly, or Cat Cloths.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, junr.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufactory, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory.

August 5. eo

The subscriber authorized by the Will of the late George Carter, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND.

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and once leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who wish to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual installments; six per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed installments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortgages will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expenses for so doing.

LONDON CARTER, Junr.

THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

Just Published,

BY COTIOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac McPherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 26. d281

A Cook Wanted.

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

BENJ. SHREVE, Junr.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets:

Bandanna, China, and blue Gitta Handkerchiefs,

India checks, Burpoore Cassis, very fine,

Dedarly, or coat cloths,

A few pieces Russia Sheet and Sail Duck,

4 Cases mens' cheap fur hats,

Mens' and Ladies' fine Shoes,

5 Hhds. 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum,

10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,

4 Tierces Acid,

Coffee in bags and Sugar in Bls.

2 Cases Glass Tumblers,

19 Bls. Herrings.

A handsome

BOOK-CASE AND DESK,

One BUREAU, and

FOUR WASH STANDS.

August 12. eo

The subscriber offers to rent for the next season, his

FISHING SHORES.

at Mount Vernon, at one of which there is a commodious fish house, and upwards of 70 tight hogheads, the use of which will be enjoyed by the tenant during the season. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. John Mandeville at Mount Vernon.

I take this opportunity of forwarding all persons against Hunting, or in any manner trespassing upon my lands in Fairfax County.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, August 23. eob6

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.—Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS'S Print Store, Prince Street, or Mr. LYNN'S, Jewellery shop, King Street.

August 25 eob7

STOLEN

From the subscriber by one SHERIDAN a Hair Dresser; a ruff

TARRIER DOG,

with cropped ears, he had round his neck a leather collar and small brass plate with C. GIRD engraved on it; he has a burn on the left flank, on which there is no hair; he answers to the name of PRITCHER. Any one that will bring or send him home to me shall receive Three Dollars reward. The person that took him is gone to Frederickburgh.

CHRISTOPHER GIRD.

August 25. eob7

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.